Our Washington Correspondence.

Washington, Feb. 12, 1854.

She Administration and Congress—The Backstinings—The Nebraska Bill-The Gadaden Treaty do. If there is no demonstration made by Dosgress systest the administration, it is simply because the latter occupies a

subordinate place, taking no responsibility, and morely "acquiencing" in the decrees of fate, and shi ting sails to Catch every popular breeze, so as to be on the strong side. There is, therefore, nothing tangells to fight against. A man who would attempt to fight a mere vapor would be laughed at, and yet his position would not be less ridiou lous than that of a party man who sought to engage in a warfare against the present administration for anything which they have done. They have just done nothing,

which they have done. They have just not be a strongly, and herein lies their strangth.

Of the disgraceful backing and filling of the President and his Cabinet upon every important question of the day the public, thanks to the independence of the Naw Your Haramo, have been duly informed. The Pacific railroad was the first measure upon which the "public pulse" was felt. Not only did the Union came out with column after column in favor of the government assisting in building the road-not only did the President in conversation endorse all the Union said, and it would have been at that time a little too brasen to have denied it, for the editors of that paper were constantly hanging about the White House, submitting the proofs of the articles for the President's inspec tion before their publication—not only was those this evidence of the feeling of the administration, but the speedles of the feeling of the administration, but the speedles of the feestern and Guthrie during the perambulation of the President and his body guard to open the Crystal Palace humbag, all prove conductely and by yound quibble that at that time the feedles railroad was believed to be the great card for the Gabinet, which was believed to be the great card for the Gabinet, which was to cover up all their beasilings, and to ivert public attention from their free soil procavities. Need we mad ion how soon afferwards whas it was found that the South would not quietly admit to sum occident the administration backed down, and Mr. Jefferson Bavis, adopting the expediest of the demangue pretended his speech was incorrectly reported, and whole it out him believe to be a feel of the contraction of the contraction of the demander of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the demander of the contraction of the contrac ne their publication -not only was there this evi

contempt?

Although such men as Messrs Ocr. Brackwarling, Dang.

their own words, praising up the very thin, they de nounced the day before. Is such someout destring even of contempt?

Although such men as Mesars Orr, Breckenttigs, Dwoglas, Hunter, &c., decline to attack the present administration, and even go so far as to apologies for it when consisted offers, yet it is knew there have do so only because they feel under constrain to speck well of a noninsily "demorated" consistential of speck well of a noninsily "demorated in consistential comparison of a noninsily "demorated in consistential consistential consistential professor is and the tray one far overlook party or amasticus. It is there exist them solves or attempt to read the administration of the party. The President professor is earlied why reflected all the old party house. The Calmer on the printy in congress examo make war upon the administration about the "papt," especially when nearly every member has had its chare of the appoint." With each nearly in virtues have on the explicit with an adopted tration which has no particular printing with an adopted tration which has no particular printing with an adopted tration which has no particular printing with an adopted tration which has no particular printing with an adopted tration which has no particular printing with an adopted tration which has no particular printing with an adopted tration which has no particular printing and of any question, but to distribute the spoils."

The contempt fell in the Hunter for the Committee of Mays and items, as organized by Salate Byol, and ore sided over by Mr. Houston of Alshams, was evidenced out any most than illary could be ejected from office.

The remaining the limits of his quoties has dearly and president in the Hunter of the While. Such a tang is unprecedented in the sunsals of Jongees. It has been said that flowers with the fact of the While. Such a tang is unprecedented in the sunsals of Jongees. It has been said that flowers with the force of the While such a tangent of the first of the flowers in the Hunter of t

Marriage in Contemplation in High Life-A Bachelor's Impressions of Fashionable Life in Washington-Recepcions and Levers-Forrest at the Natsonal Theatre, Se. It is stated here, on high authority, that Mr. Fillmore

is about to lead to the altar Miss Elizabeth Porter, of Niagara Falls, only daughter of the late Gen. Peter B. Porter, a hero of the war of 1812, and Secretary of War under John Quincy Adams. Miss Porter is 32 years of age, and a lady of superior intellect, high cultivation, and large fortune. Her brother and herself are the sole heirs of their father's great estate, in cluding Goat Island and other lucrative property at Niagara Falls. Miss Porter has long been a reigning belle in Western New York, and has refused many an eligible parti, it is said. I notice, Mr. Editor, with a certain degree of dis

appointment, that all the intelligence from Washing ton recently published in the HERALD, is of a politi, cal character. That may be all very instructive and very interesting to a large portion of your readers: but it strikes me that there is no inconsiderable por hon of them who would prefer getting an occasional shanter on feshionable intelligence. I belong to this slass myself. A bachelor without any incumbrances. · and sufficiently endowed with worldly wealth to care little for business or politics, I am more laterested in the movements of the fashionable world than in those of the diplomatic. I am, in my simple way, a disciple of Epicurus, believing pleasure and enjoyment to be the chief object of existence. And I am but the type of a numerous class throughout the country, male and female, to whom Washington is the Mecca where they periodically resort. As a selfconstituted representative, therefore, of a body which is not without immense pretensions here, I appeal to you for an equitable consideration in your columns. To us the Gadsden treaty is a humbag and a bore; To us the Gadsden treaty is a humbag and a bore; and the desert Nebraska, to use Carrie Jellyby's illustration of Africa, is a brute. We are thed of seeing these matters engress the attention of your Washington correspondents, to the exclusion of that fashionable intelligence which would be of the most attractive interest to fally one half of your readers here and elsewhere. As an old and true friend of the Herakley, your present correspondent, in his desire to supply the deficiency, ventures to give you some of his impressions about the state of fashions also dety in this metropolis; and if they be how red with a place in your columns, he may, until his place is more ably filled, send you similar little sketches from time to time.

place in your columns, he may until his place is more ably filled, send you similar little sketches from time to time.

Washington is a mighty queer place. A fine school is it, not only for the politician, but for the philosopher, the statent of husac have. I do not, as I before told you, belong to the former class; I do to the latter. The folites and passims of youth have in me been so subdued by experience in the school of the world, and by the lapse of year—though I am not yet old—that I may, without too much assumption, consider myself competent of forming a pretty correct judgment of matters and things in general. But my philosophy teaches me to be tolerant and good natured. There may be a deal of corruption here, in a political and diplomatic line, and no doubt there is, for the newspapers all say so, and no one seems to entertain any difference of opinion on the subject; but then it is a sort of comfort to think tast such corruption is not confined to the metropolis of one nation, or the capital of one State, but is as universal as the air. I dare say Washington or New York, though they do bear such a villainous character in that respect, are no worse than many capitals in the Old World. And that is a solacing sort of reflection. What I want to say, however, for myself and the class to which I belong, is that there is nothing at all discomposing to our nerves or shocking to our sensibilities in all this. If men and women dutingly and becomingly occupy their sphere in the fashi mable world it is none of our business or desire to find our sensibilities in all this. If men and women dutingly and becomingly occupy their sphere in the fashi mable world it is none of our business or desire to find our what their resources are or whence they are derived. When doned General Snooks fêtes his triends to game and champagne suppers, would it not be highly indeed your interces are or whence they friends to game and champagne suppers, would it not be highly indectrous in them to discuss the rea-gens which prompt him to such extravagance? And

when applicants for Congressional favors, or their

when applicants for Congressional favors, or their agents, prastice the virtues of hospitality on a grand scale, I submit that it is not the business of those who participate in the ecjoyment to canvass the motives of their hast. Doubdies they have motives, as was indicated some time since in your paper, in the instance of the Colt parent extension; but I repeat, it is not for us, in the pursuit of pleasure and amusement, to be so uncelliously service loss in such matters. Such puritanism on our partwould ergue an extremely shallow knowledge of human nature.

But as to fashionable life in Washington—for that is the main subject of my communication: It has come to be recognized as an unquestionable fact that the national capital is the winter rendezvous of the wealthy, the learned, the influential, the polite, the beautiful, and the faceinating classes of our community. All sections of the United States, from California to Maine, are supposed to contribute what they have of greatest merit in any of these regards, to make up, with the foreign residents here, a tout ensemble of worth, fashion and elegance. By degrees I became indostrinated in this faith, and so was induced by curiosity to come and hybernate here. Shall I confess it?—I have been in a great measure disappointed Washington by no means realizes the expectations I had been led to form of it. Though a confirmed bachelor, I am to the last degree sensible to the power of woman's loveliness. It is, to some extent, to my intense admiration of the fair sex that I owe my state of single blossedness, on the principle that—

I would not effect the whole race By a silly silection of one

I would not effect the whole race

By a silly site ion of one.

And yet I cannet, with any degree of candor, admit that the slightest impression has been made on my heart since I came here, although it has been regularly laid siege to by at least half a dosen Isdise of various ages and sizes, and some of them, too, of considerable beauty. For you must know, that Washington is regarded by spinster and widow ladies, throughout the construy, as the most eligible place in the land to select partners for life, and so it is such resorted to at this speculation, independent of any other consideration. At present the ladies sojourning here would seem to stand in relation to the men in point of numbers, as three to two, so that one third of the ladies, at this calculation, being unproviced for, you may imagine what chance verdant youths or smorrous beaux have of escaping their enticing wites. Thank the gods, however, for so far I have escaped intact.

The most favorable opportunities for the diplay of personal charms and rich dresses are afforded by the receptions given once a week by each of three or four members of the Capinet. Messrs. Gathrie, Campbell, and McClelland are considerate enough—and in this shep fellow but established mane—to throw their solors open to the public one right in each week. There is little, if any, exclusiveness observed in these parties. All that a stranger has to do is to leave his card at the residence or office of the cabinet minister whose receptions, however amusing they may be in a seneral sense, are not at all brilliant or attractive. The crowds attending these being, as a general thing, some three or four times larger than the roems can conveniently accommodate, it follows as a master of necessity that there is a regular jum, which saily disarranges the skirts of ladies' dresses, and soractines accidentally cardens being since for his test to be seen to advantage, the personal properties of the prometal in the work of the personal prometal in the three for his disarranges in the time

contrast appeared very paleably to the disadvantage of the ladies at the levee. But the difference was not, perhaps, after a 1, so much the result of inferiority of face or figure as in the style of dress and embellishments which is just now fashionable here. Fastidious gentlemen will naturally question the good taste of ladies exposing their breasts—be they even of Delian mould and purity—to the gaze of hundreds of young men who are attracted by the spectacle; nor will these same exacting characters

even of Delian mould and purity—to the gaze of hundreds of young men who are attracted by the spectacle; nor will these same exacting characters be likely to appreciate the beauty of a swantike neck, when its whiteness is the result of chalk, nor of a blooming check to which the delicate application of rouge has conveyed its color.

The fact is, the ladies now in Washington are possessed of no less natural charms than their good locking sisters in New York and else where. But here they seem to have somehow or other got it into their foolish little heads that their chief attraction over the hearts of mankind consists in ignoring nature and their own delicate sensibilities. Foolish idea! If there little women knew the human heart, they could not but be sensible that it the mind of a worthy man one touch of rature outvalues all the embeltishments of art, and that the greatest ornament of woman is modesty in dress and deportment. If they would take the counsel of one who has studied them minutely, their influence over the affections and passions of man would be tenfold augmented, and certainly would tend to more good.

But it is more especially at these fashionable recentions that ladies are seen dressed thus extravagandy. On the avenue and at dimer table they do not generally appear so. I was amused the other day at Willard's, observing the effect which a beautiful bust and uncovered chest produced on a braway frish waiter. Though not very sensitive, perhaps, and not given to blushing for trifling matters, the blook rusted to his cheeks, and he became so confused that he lady fail on the floor, and very nearly got discharged for his awkwardness.

The Natival theatre has become one of the most policy and the sensitive perhaps and cashionable rendezvous in this metropolite, since Forrest commenced his engagement, last

The National theatre has become one of the most pepular and fishic able rendezvous in this mistropolis, since Fornest commenced his engagement last Minday. It is an immense building, capable of pelding, pethaps, some four thousand persous; and jet it has been crowded each night to setual overflowing. He has appeared twich in the characters of Hamlet and Richellen. The latter is, I think, his masterpice of acting. The former he should never attempt, for he does not seem to be able to realize the idea of its creator. Last night he played Damon to a crowded and fashionable anciony.

Risley's Varieties is another favorite place of amusement here, but so long as Fornests engagement lasts its chances of good houses are but slight.

Society and Politics in Washington .- No 6. WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1854.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK RESALD. I may safely say that I hold a tangible and well deflued position in this town. There are two important classes here, who gaze at me every time I propel on Pennsylvania avenue with the most pra-Mr. Bennett, what a singular weaknese is embodied in poor human nature! Praise & man or a class of a community up, and he or they will look down upon your soft soap with supreme contempt. Give them particular Jesse, and the dejected objects of your severest sarcasm will take off their hats, and bend and bow with a suavity that would do great credit to the agility of a French dancing master! That is my position with the two important classes I have referred to above. I will specify them by saying they are-No. 1, the Gamblers Washington, and No. 2, the "Public Plunder Gang." The individuals of both classes dress well, and comprise, in one or the other, the majority of Capitolians. They look upon me as somebody; and I am all that,

though I say it myself. We will skip private gamblers and public punderers in tois letter, having made especial allusion to them in former despathers.

I will now say a few words about a calcest meeting. It is queer, but I am beginning to believe that Pierre and his Cainer think more of the Herald and its chief engineer than they do of their own importance. I am not alone in this belief. Mr. James Maher entirely coincides with me. Jammy Maher is the Public Gardener. He was one of Gen. Jackson's Kitchen Cabinet, and had charge of the vegetable department in those days, and is renowned in history. He is the proprietor of the Western Hotel, which is located on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue, under the shade of the great Washington monument. (The great applies to Washington, not to the monument). It is the record of the real aristocracy of the land—the original owners and proprietors of this wast continent before those miscrable outside deviis, the freigners, came to this country. Red Jacket, Black Hawk, all the delegations of Osages, Fores, Blackfeet, Sesin-les, Cherokees, &c., when they visit the Great Farher, always stop at this house. Of course it is the headquarters of the native American party. Jennny Maher is still public gardoner, and it is unnecessary to add that his vegetables are unexceptionable, and not to be had at any other hotel here. Jenmy used to keep a bar in his hotel; but Mrs. Maher debarred the practice of it. She had seen the horried freaks of members and Senators, and men in tienable, and not to be had at any other hotel here. Jemmy used to keep a bar in his hotel; but Mrs. Maher debarred the practice of it. She had seen the horrid freaks of members and Senators, and men in high places—while under her charge—raving with debrum, and she broke up the bar. But, to return to Mr. Maher. He is of course officially and personally connected with the White House. Says he to me, a day or two since: "Mr. Green, that Henald is a h—of a paper." "Why so, said I." "It frightens these fellows out of their boots, and keeps them straight." "To whom do you allude?"
"To whom do you allude?"
"To the President, to be sure; Ferney, and the gang."

"To the President, to be sure; Forney, and the gang."
"How so, Mr. Maher?"
"Why, was'nt they all going free soil like blue blazes? And when the Berall pitched into them, they get scared, jumped over the fence, and are now a long distance on the other side of it, screaming like mad to crowd the darkies into the Territories. It was the Herello did it, and nothing else."
"Why, Jemmy, you think the Herello is around, then?"

To be sure, I do. It whips them chaps and keeps "To be sure, I do. It whips them chapt the lash on them straight. When the Hanand puts the lash on them, they go just where Mr. Bennett wants to drive them." That's all right. What do you think of Nebraska,

"That's all right. What do you think of Nebraska, Jemmy?"

Ob. the bill will pass soon. When I first came to Washington, after General sent for me, the big men mostly lay in the South, and they wanted to do anything to get the vote of the North. Now, it's all turred about. All the big bugs in the South have died out, and the big and little bugs of the North will sell their souls to make capital in the South. Of course the bill will pass; and when it does, the nigger excitement will die cut; it will never be heard of in Washington again, Mr. Green."

'I am very happy Mr. Maber, to have ascertained your sectiments. Meen gardening about the Wante House now?"

"None at all. I am at the other end of the town. My selary is the same, but the President does his

"I am very happy Mr. Maber, to have ascertained your sentiments. Much gardening about the Watte House now?"

"None at all. I am at the other end of the town. My selary is the same, but the Prosident does his own placting. I plant for Congress alone."

We hade Mr. Maher a good moreing, and proceeded to the White Heuse. At the door we learned the Gaid et was in session. It was precisely what we wasted. So we sid up stairs; and noting that the door was open that led into the private secretary's apartment we entered it. Sid was alone. "Got a Boeton Poss?" we asked. He handed us one which he was reading, but did not say a word.

"I guess I'll set down until the Cabinet adjourns, as the President wants to see me afterwards," said I. He did not say asything, and for about an hour I read over Charley Gree,'s foolishness. Si liett me alone. At hist Frank came in, in as great a hurry as if satan had kicked him on end. "How are you, Sam?" was his first question; and without waiting for me to reply, continued: 'I know what you want. The Cabinet have just adjourned, and you shall have the whole of it before any of those secretaries can tell their chains. I only wish you were connected with the Beston Post, tho' instead of the Herald, and then the news would be spread all over New England; but I forget myself—I mustn't say new England; put my see than ever, in consequence of their jeal-unies and rivaries about being my successor. But it is no use their trying. If things werk right I intend to be President again before I die. I am not going to give it up so, Sem. Just lock that door." I run from my seat and locked the door, adding: "But, Mr. President, about the Cabinet meeting? I wish you would tell me all about it, as you promised to do. What was on the tapis to-day?" "Taijie wast is that?"

"What England" by owing for the Sates. We aint g

ham, Connected, and air Pierce is New Hampshire. Are you answered, Mr. Davis?"

'No, sir; in the South we don't resognise any such piace in the United States as New England. We are Americans all, or, rather, we are Virginians, South Carolinans, Texans, Vermonters, Connecticutonians Mainites, or——" "There are no Mainites in this Cabinet," growled

Guthree.

"I beg that I may not be interrupted. The United States are civided into two great sections—North and South. These are divided into four others—North and South, East and West—according to the constitution. A man is a Northerner, a Southerner, a Westerner, an Easterner—that is to say, he hails from the Northern, Southern, Eastern or Western States. There is no such place as New England, and ought not to be." "Here was a precious row," continued the President.

not to be." "Here was a precious row," continued the President. Up jumped Cushing —"Do you mean to say"—
"Hold on a bit. What have you got to say against Connecticut?" asked marcy quite forious.
"Shut pan, Marcy," said Dobbin; "What have yougot to do with Connecticut? You hail from New York!"

'k!"
'I hat be damned—what has he got to say against "That be damned—what has he got to say against Connect cut? I love the lat d because it is my own, and som to give aught other reason why. I'd shake hands with a king upon his throne, and think it kindness to his majesty. Shat pan, yourself."

"Gentlemen—gentlemen." sad Campbell, "we are all catholic, I hope, in a political sense."

McLelland interrunted—"Gentlemen, keep the pence. Don't let us introduce religion into the Cabinet."

"Get out !" said Gutbrie; "there is no danger of

"Get out!" said Gutbrie: "there is no danger of religion in the Cabinet—not a bis."
Order 1' I exclaimed, continued the President.
"Let every man take his seat. This is really disgraceful. Suppose it gets out?"
All took their seats, when Mr. Cushing interposed.
Said Cafeb:
"Mr. President as Eastern men, we may as well
"Mr. President as Eastern men, we may as well

Said Cateb:

"Mr. President as Eastern men, we may as well meet this issue at the jomp. It is as important a question as any before the Cabinet. But let us deal fairly with it and not get in a muss. What has Mr. Davis to say?"

Loaves to have to say this: In 1776, or shortly after our foreathers got clear of Old Eogland; and, for Goe is sake, let us get clear of New Eogland. I hate to hear an American say he is a New England. I hate to hear an American say he is a New England. I have or Old England? If the British government chouses to keep Canada—I call that section of our centry New England—let 'em do it and led—d to 'en; but don't let us is the year 1854—in the sight of civilization and christian feeling—don't let us submit to be called New England, or to have any one or any six of these States called New England. These are my sentiments. What do you say, Mr. President?

"It requires a little consideration; but candidly. I

Preciont?

"It requires a little consideration; but candidly, I think we ought not to knuckle under to a foreign power. I think have resulted by the first a fact, that when the British minister remarked to the think the state.

is a fact, that when the Brit'sh minister remarked to me the other day. "Per e, you are a shrewd New En, hancer." I felt very much dhe hitting him. It ain trip bt. Caleb, what do you say?"
"Just precisely what you do, as near as I can understand you, "said Cushing; "but what do you, Mr. Gu hrie, say?"

Gu Hwire. "Cut it out of the books. As a Kentucken, I am, by instinct down your anything that Gu HRIE—"Cut it out of the books. As a Ken-tuckish. I am by instinct, down upon anything that smacks of Engla d, whether new or old." "Compbell, let's have your opinion," said the Pre-

sident.

"I think it disgraceful to call an American a New Yor Eng. "I thick it disgraceful to call an American a New Englander. Yankee is bad enough, but New Englander is worse. In Philadelphia, where I come from the population would hang a man up to the first lamp port if he was a foreigner and designated one of us as a New Englander."

"And perfectly right, soo," said Jefferson. "A man who is so mean as to acknowledge to the carn of being a New Englander ought to be treated as a modern tory. Philadelphia is a sensible town. What

is to be done? We are a unit upon this subject, evidently."

is to be done? We are a unit upon this subject, evidently."

"Suppose I write a letter about it?" said Marcy.
"and propose a constitutional amendment, or a law making it high treason, or"—

"No. you don't," said Cusking. "You shan't make any capital for the next Presidency by this move. It ain't a Kowka affair."

"Well, Mr. President," said I, for I was getting fatigued, "what was the upshot of the whole matter?"

"Well, Mr. President," said I, for I was getting fatigued, "what was the upshot of the whole matter?"

"Why, after about the usual length of a slitting it was decided to abolish New England, and it is to be alluded to in a special message to Gongress; but you may make use of it as soon as you please. I wish you could do it through the Beston Post, though, for that is the great democratic paper of New Eng.—I mean Eastern States. Charley Green is a particular friend of mine, and publishes all his jokes in the Boston Post, and"—

"Oh, hang the Boston Post and Charley Green! You have told me all that rigmarole a hundred times. But really, Mr. President, I think you have right good fur at your Cabinet meetings; but I see no chance of a speculation, for if I spread this news it will create a panic in Wall street. New England stock will be below par. Hoorah for the Easters States! I am really much obliged to you; and now I may as well unlock the door and leave, or Sid will think we are getting up a conspiracy."

Soon after I left the White House, and I now send

well unlock the door and leave, or Sid will think we are getting up a conspiracy."

Soom after I left the White House, and I now send you a full account of a Cabinet meeting, which I dare say will furnish you with food for reflection. All the Cabinet meetings are conducted upon a similar principle. Every member votes for or against a question according as he thinks it will pay, or bring in political capital. If you wish to ascertain my own views about the matter, I think it a very good move. The Cabinet have done well, and I hope a law will pass Congress and the different Legislatures, expunging the word New England from all public documents. I have done my duty; and now good night.

Yours as ever,

The Man Wot Nominated Frank Pieros.

[Correspondence of the Charleston Standard]

Washrow, Feb. 8, 1854.

It is proposed by Secretary Davis to equip two of the three new regiments of the army with the rifle. As the Secretary commanded a rifle regiment in Mexico be has had an opportunity to estimate the value of that weapon. A new system of drill for riflemen is now being compiled, by order of the Secretary, by Brewst Lieutenant folloned W.J. Hardee, Captain in Sected Diagnoss. Bais new full are plant the deployment in groups instead of by flew, resembling in this respect that of the European chancers dyled. The rifle is a pecularly American weapon, these addition at pixel in our army since the revolution. The French and Prussians have adopted it with great advantage.

not ad press in curarmy since the revolution. The French and Prussians have adopted it with great advantage.

Colt's Patent Extension.

To THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD. Fin.—When I last wrote to you upon the subject of patent extensions, and in answer to the letter of Edwis N. Dickerson, I thought I should not be called upon to ask you to publish asything nore upon that subject; but I see what Mr. Dickerson has again had the affroatery to attack me in the columns of your paper, andsthat he still lingers about the rotten hulk of his dismasted experiment, and like a man in surrence hois cover with his indigestion against me, and lets loose his tongus without reference to either truth or modesty, and with all the isabings he has received both at the bar and through the press, he has set yet made himself acquainted with the homely adage, "that truth is better than flotion," and has not a titule absted in his self conciled, false and unmanly dennotical batted in his self conciled, false and unmanly dennotical has the latter he come mence by eaving that to so much of my letter as attacks him person ally or professionally, he has no reply to make; but then, not content even to adhere to truth in that respect, proceeds at length to justify and enligtes he manner in which Mr. Dicteron has, as he seed to cold him and him to the proper self of the part of the professionally, he has no ready to the manner in which Mr. Dicteron has, as he seed to cold and the professional him and the professional himself of the learner himself that he was an increase of the latter the profession

tensions. I believed they had selected a fit tool for rush a purpose, yet, notwitshanding all Mr. Dicterson's parade of lecters in his last, I never did apply to him in reference to the matters of any componies or for any other purpose, much less to obtain money on the ground of "reding Coit's extension priject," and his tals of "black man!" is only one of his usual small tricks which he reserts to for the want of more manly means to obtain his ends, as I shall, I think, most rathfactorily prove, and to a careful reader of Diokerson's or a letter I med not go far for this, for the very letter which he publishes from Jers. Clemens, one of his associate lobby members, contains this statement, and is the only material thing in she letter:—

Subsequently Mr. Day did call upon me; I remarked to him that i understoot he desced to converse whit me apon the context of the part of the converse whit me apon the context of the part of the converse whit me apon the context of the part of the converse whit me apon the context of the converse whit is not presented in the converse whit is not presented in the converse white the con

active osposition, on the condition of a final settlement of my whole litigation with the Goodysar party. But at this me time it distinctly expressed my belief that the Golf extension could not be passed, to which he partly agreed, though he said there was great power in its favor. He main ad usen making an appointment for me with Golf which I usually be should impart to him the terms on which I usually be willing to make a final settlement of the whole controversy.

I positively deny that I first sought Mr. Clemens or sought the isterview with him or any person interested in the sufvession of these patents. On the contrary, the interview were sought and brought about by themselves; and so far from my seking the interview. I did not even cell upon Mr Clemens on the day whose Levin had made the appointment, and when I did call it was entirely at my own convenience. How much truth there is in the proposition that the interview was sought and brought about by me, may be see by the following latters of Colf. Clemens and Levin, addressed to me after I left Washington, which I beg you will do me the justices to publish in this connection:

Washington, Dec. 28, 1853.

Dran Fin-I look for Mr. Dicherson to morrow. As soon as he arrivers will assertial bow far I can arrange matters to your mutual satisfaction. If I think I can do asynthing I will telegraph you. Sind me your address by return mail, as that I may be sure a telegraph will veach you in sine. Very respectfully, over, &c. JES. CLEMENS. (Fost-marked Washington—addressed H. H. Day, New York.)

[PRIVATE. Dec. 23, '55.

My DEAR FIR—Cel Clemens has telegraphed Mr. Disterson, writing a compromise and advising him to see you. 'Influence is fermidable here.' Yours, troly. L. O. LEVIN. (Pest-marked Washington, Dec. 25—superscription, Horace H. Day, New York.)

H. Day, New York.)

My Dran Fir.—Mr. Clemens has again telegraphed Mr. Diskerson, urging a compromise. and Mr. D. will probably by this time have seen a seriain chemist, a particular friend of yours, on the subject. I sincerely regres that you did not keep your appois tment with Mr. Q. en Tuesday night, as I am sure it wind have resulted in great good to all parties. Mr. C. and his friends have taken the initiatory steps, and will do all in their power to reconcile the now conflicting interests. In home your's faithfully.

(Pestmarked Washington; addressed H. H. Day, New York.)

I sake the liberty to italicies the last lines of the above last.

settle doubt in their power to reconcile the sow conditions intercention of the proper to reconcile the sow conditions intercention of the proper to reconcile the sow conditions interContinuates Washington; addressed H. H. Day, New
York.)

I take she liberty to itsilicise the last litres of the above
letter.

Upon receiving these letters, and heaving that Geo. Gifford, one of my counsel, had left a special message at my
office to call upon him immediately, and with these letters
is my poseach, M. Gifford advising me that Diokerson
wasted to see me. I called upon him, sad his failure to
buy off my opposition may well account for his attack
upon me in a manner so malicions, unfair and untrue.

Now, sir, I take it have fully answered all the instinuations of Mr. Dickerson in references to my connection
with him in the actication matter; and if you will alloo
me a few words in references to my connection
with him in the actication matter; and if you will alloo
me a few words in references to his statements about so
effectually devoting his time to protesting Goodpar from
my "piracles," &c., and a few words in reference to his
Jadocen letters, I am done with Mr. Dickerson,

Whether I have been an infringer of Goodpar's patent
le yei in litigation, and may not be settled quits so saliwacterily to Mr. Dickerson; and as to the protection
which he has given Goodpar, I refer the reader to the
fatts stated above in regard to his position to the case in
New Jersey, and leaves it to gentlemes acquainted with
Mr. Dickerson to determine in what unmare he has best
served the interests he elaims to have protected, and
whatever he may, as a layer, and from a article published last faill in a Hartford paper, (I believe by his prodoverner's lewarde making the comparison very unfavorahie and olitus to the Governor. He contrally has act
here thus far very suncessful in his lobb; ing at Washington of the Court in New Jersey, to enable him to
reach melin this Bate. Is reference to the letters publisted by Mr. Dic

me upon this point, I introduce two short extracts from the decision.

In see a part of his decision Judge Mason says:

The applicant avers "that he never has in any way, directly or indirectly, derivate he has not any way, directly or indirectly, derivate he has not extend in 1879.

The testimony shows that the applicant has manufactured upwards of 100,000 pistols of various size. Taking into account the prices at which they have been seld, the c at of manufacture, and the commission silowed for salling, the entry result of these prices will not fall far short of \$1,000,000.

This testimony shows he the applicant has so of \$0,000.

This testimony should wholly uncontradicted—no opposing videace was offered. Ever the witnesses by whom these facts were proved were not cross examined by the occurred for the applicant, although he was present at their examination that he will be fact, then, may be taken as conceded and indisentable fact, then, may be taken as conceded and indisentable. Now, the expenses of the applicant, together with his losses and the value of his time and syrriess, are estimated by him 18000, which certainly leaves a very handsome belance in his favor. But he takes the ground that all these pricits are due to his first paneth, and none te the second.

A maccanable share of these should be credited to his last invention.

Such a course will appear the more just when it is recel-

invention.

Invention accessed in appear the more just when it is received a course will appear the more just when it is received accountering with the applicant of the more inventions and the padeaver to bring his pisted in an access to the present invention, and makes up an access in the total to present invention, and makes up an access in the total to present invention and makes up an access in the total to present invention and makes up an access in the total to present invention and makes up an access in the total to

goes back in shit reckuning to a time a bester to the date of the precent invantion, and makes an an increase in the solid of \$60,000, to cover his expenses and located in the solid of \$60,000, to cover his expenses and located in the solid of \$60,000, to cover his expenses and located in the solid money. This debit accuracy is a successful whele plated, including the subjects of both patents. But it would recent further as though the applicant intended to charge the whele of its debt against the subject of his second patent. At all events, there is no doubt but he intended a null expection of that charge to stand against the practice new search to be extended. Why, then, should not the subject of this patent be cred ted with its share of the profest.—Which fully estiles the question of Mr. Dicksreon's reliability in recerence to this matter.

Under those circumstances Col. Colt applied for the extension of one of these patents. It is naturally supposed that it is the one just expired and refused by the Commissioner—not that he, Dickerson, would have the impurence to ask for the extension of a patent that has one been extended and has now to run hearly four years; but Mr. Dickerson says now that it is even so, and attempts to equivocate about the amount received from that patent, and what his previous claim was before the Commissioner. Yes, Mr. Editor, I am informed that it is believed by many that after all that has been said upon this subject, and after your truthful exposure of the whole project, Colt has yet a chance of success left. If this is so I can only say that I mourn for the democratic party and the country; but I believe it is not so, and I do not believe that a bakar's dozen can be found is both houses to vote for the bill?

Redemption of the Public Debt for the Week ending Feb. 11, 1854.

Lear of 1842. \$3 900 Loan of 1848. \$6.000 1846. 4,000 Total. \$50,800

THE CURRENT OPERATIONS OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT - On the 10th of February, there were of Treesury warrants entered on the books of the Department.

Before Judge Wood off and a Jury.

Frm 12.—John Fopon is Thems Buldiers and John Fourg.—Plantiff in this case claimed to recover from the defendant a \$125, being the value of a gray horse killed in consequence of the allegel carelessness of two boys in the employ of defendants. It appared that in april, 1883, a man in the employ of plaintiff was driving his wagon in the direction opposite to that of the defendants, when a collision took place, and the acres of the plaintiff was to severely figured that the animal died in a few days. The defence set up a several denial of the facts, and the counsel for defendants moved to dismiss the complaint, it not having been proved that the boys who dreve the aggressive vehicle were in the employ of the defendants and that if they were, they were summable for a wilful in jury, as they done their vegon at a greater speed than five miles an heur. The m tion to dumies the complaint was decied and the case went to the jury upon the evidence. Vardet for plaintiff, \$200.

Another Riot at La Salle, lillings, soo.

Another Riot at La Salle, lillings—On Sucay evening, the 5th inst, a disturbance arose at Stippingsport, oppesie Lacalle, between some laborers who, had gone over there from the contract of Messrs Stephens & Sheum, with the avowed latention of fighting some men there, who had expressed their opinions as to the guilt of those elseven risters now on trial at Otta vafor the murder of Albert Story, a short time since. A fight ensued, in which some there or four were badly wounded—one mortally. On Monday night the disturbance was transferred to the work of Stephens & Micoum, on the bottom opposite here, and nome fighting occurred, but no lives lost. Feating a general disturbance throughout the wholes work on the built on which some eight hundred man are at work, our enterprising contractors, Messrs Barest and others, secured the savvices of a part of Captain Fights. C mpany—the "Stields" Guards." Of Oliawa—and treaty have of that no lide company are now stationed in the work in full military on turns; and it is the intention, Ism informed, to keep them there until the work is completed, which will the some six months longer. No feat is now apprehended of any further disturbance.—Chicogo Democratic Press, Fib. 19.

The Charitable Contributions.

New York, Feb. 13, 1844.

For the value received, of James G. Sennett, a sum of
thy dollars, left by Mr. Comwell, is full. R. LEKOER,

Agant for 2t. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes.

Our Honduras Correspondence.
Onco., Henduras Jan 8, 1854.
Probable Close of the War between Honduras and Gustemala—Triumph of the Liversle in Honduras—Movements of the Henduras Railway Company—Appointment of a Minister to the United States—Latest from Belice.

I avail myself of the departure of the brig Hope from Belize, to say that affairs in this State have materially charged for the better since the date of my previous letter. It is now generally supposed that peace will speedily be rectured between Honduras and Gustemala, The government of the latter State, it is said has issued a decree re-catablishing relations with the former; and Gen. Guardiola, the Honduras refuges who was recently at the head of a Guatemalan force in Chiquimula, destined for the invasion of Honduras, has been recalled, with his division, by Carrera. changed for the better since the date of my previous

division, by Carrera.

The Honduras Legislature has been convoked for the The Honduras Legislature has been convoked for the 15th inst. (Ian.) The elections for members of the Legislative Chambers, which took place some weeks ago, have resulted in the entire triumph of the government or liberal party. It is this success which has had the effect of charging the tone of Guatemala; the government of the latter State having counted on the supposed weakness of the liberals as an essential element in their gaver, in their scheme of bringing Honduras under the resentionary policy, now successful in all the other States

nees of the liberals as an essential element in their avor, in their scheme of ortsging Honduras under the reactionary policy, now successful in all the other States of Central America.

Perhaps the most interesting as well as most important plece of intelligence which I have to communicate, is the apprintment of Sr Francisco Barruncia as special and extraordinary Minister from Honduras to the United States. This gentlemen, from his abilities and experience, has long and justly been regarded as the first man in Central America. He is distinguished for his comprehensive and liberal principles, and his attachment to the system of government and policy marked out by the United States. He was for several terms Precident of the eld federation of Central America, and in that capacity translated and adapted the livingston code in the republic. Although sow somewhat advanced in years, he is solve and vigorens, and I venture to precise will take a high position in Weshington as a genticemen and statesmen. Identified with the history of Central America, and the coughly acquainted with its details, he will be of the greatest service to cur government in the understanding and settlement of the questions pending between the United States and Great Britain, in respect to Castral America.

Mr Follin, well known as one of the mret extensive manegacy ceners in the country, has been apprinted agent; the Honduras Railway, on this or the Northern division. He left on the 6th, for the capital, to arrange for commencing practical operations.

Belies is now bleased with a new superinted ent in the person of Mr. Sisphesson, late Paisne Judge in Jamaica, where, it may be remembered, he was once committed to price by the Assembly for a bream of its privileges. Mr. Wodehouse is therefore definitively superieded, to the great joy of the people of Belize.

Oar latest advices from Reatar, or the "Colomy of the Bay lelands," represent that two commanies of negro infantry have recently been seen there from Jamaica, This seems to indicate that

The rise of mahogany in the English market has occasioned considerable activity amongst the cutters.

A. B.

Theatres and Exhibitions.

Bowery Theatres—The drams of "Unde Fom's Cabin" is to be played this evening, with all the new soenery and effects, and Mr. T. D. Rice as Uncle Tom.

Broadway Theatres—The very successful pleas, "A Midsummer Night's Diesan," is announced for this evening, for the eighth time. The scenery meets with unqualified approbation, and the please is generally very well got up.

summer Night's Dream," is announced for this evaning, for the eighth time. The scenery mests with unqualified approbation, and the piece is generally very well got up.

Bunyon's Thearms.—Shakappare is beautifully illustrated by the production of "a Midsummer Night's Dream" at Burton's. The harned and the unlearned are delighted with the manner in which it is presented. Sasts can be secured by early application.

National Thearms.—The successful piece, "Uncle Tom's Cabit," is to be played again this evening "Hot Corn" is to be played in the afternoon. Little Corde is Howard, who is a great card, appears is both pieces.

WALLACK'S THEARM.—This legant theatre is nightly field with the admirers of high namedy. They are elegant pieces elegantly presented. The attraction for the dust is Reynolds' due comedy. "Folly as it Flies," cost to the whole strength of the company.

BRENEM'S MUSEUM.—The great as local for I show was opened yesterday in presence of a full sudience. It will be continued throughout this week. There are various other attractions, and the prices remain the same.

BRADAWAY MENAGERIS—The "Lilliputian King" continues to be the "observed of all observers," and there are more curious speculations about him in a day than we could write down is a month. Everybody should see him and satisfy themselves.

STUYMEAST INSTITUTE—This establishment is soon to pass into other hands, and in consequence the amusing entertainments of Signor Bits will be discontinued. Those who have not seen him should lose no time in doing so. He appears this evening.

CHESTY'S MINSTRIES.—The programme for this evening at 472 Broadway is rull of good things, and have come who have not seen him should lose no time in doing so. He appears this evening.

CHESTY'S MINSTRIES.—The programme for this evening at 472 Broadway is rull of good things, and hear can be sent text saturday evening.

CHESTY'S MINSTRIES.—The programme for this evening at 472 Broadway is rull of good things, and an heur can be sent treat the open in this evening.

BOOK

MR. DEMPSTER gave one of his "ballad entertainment at Petersburg, Va., on the 10th.

Supreme Court Circuit.

Bupryme Court Circuit.

Bifors Indge Clerks.

Fun. 12 — George F. Hussey and others at Schattan, Laurence, and others.—Action of damages for non-delivery of oil. Plaintiffs purchased from deiesdasts at New Loadon, in October, 1848, fifty sight casks of sperm oil, to be delivered at New York. On arriving here it was resnipped by plaintiff for Leaden, and at the latter eity it was discovered that seven casks contained whale oil, which were returned to plaintiffs, who, on their part, offered to return them to defendants, but they would not receive them. The cil was placed in a store, where it still remains. The claintiffs in this action claimed as damages the difference between the price of sperm oil now and at the time they purchased, with interest, and also the expense of sending it to London and getting it back—about \$1,300. The defendants denied that they contracted to cliver sperm oil, and alleged that they sold the oil without warrasty as to its kind or quality, after being examined by one of the plaintiffs at New London. They moreover allege that the oil clivered by them at New York was sperm oil, and that when it arrived here the plaintiff had an opportunity of examining it, but, omitting to do so, the plaintiffs were precluded from recovering damages. It was deried that the plaintiff, offered to return the oil within a reasonable time. From the evidence it might either be supposed that the sweam casks of whale oil were delivered in mistake by defendants, or that seven casks of the sperm oil, and seven of those deliver fifty-eight easks of sperm oil, and seven of those delivered contained whale oil, and that the plaintiffs afford to return them within a reasonable time, the defendants were liable. The plaintiffs could, in this case, he entitled to the high est price the article would fetch from the time of sale to the time of trial. Verdici for plaintiffs, \$1,012.29.

Superior Court-Part II.

Before Hen Judge Bosworth and a Jary
Fun 13 - Jank Schourts against Murphy and Flyins —In
this case the jury brought in a seated verticit his moraing, for the plaintiff against both defendants, for the
sum of \$202
Sidney Freeman against Devid D. Porter and James
McKee.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff, a
colored waiter employed on board the U.S. mail steam
ably Georgia, sailing between New York and Aspinvall,
spaintst the above defendants, as master and first officer
of said vascel, for an assault and battery and false impractment, alledged to have been committed upon the
plaintiff by the defendants, under the following irounsiances.—On the 14th day of March, 1853, while at sea,
and about four days out from Aspievall, on the homeward trip, it was discovered by the offi are that the plaintiff had not signed the ship's a ricles; the defendant
McKee requested him to sign them, which plaintiff
refused to do, whereupen he was placed in trons.
For the defence it was contended that the plaintiff was
improperly on board of the vessel. he having stowed
himself away on board thereof on leaving New York, and
was acting as one of the orew without having stene the
ship's exticles, and in violation of the rales and regulations of the ship; that he was placed in irons for refusing
to sign the articles, and for distributing cabin passesgre' provisions among the sherage passengers for pay;
and that what the defendant had done was necesstry for the preservation of order and discipline on board
said vessel. The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff
for \$078.

First District Courts

First District Court.

Bifore Jurge Green

SELLING LIQUER WITHOUT A LICENSE.

Fra. 13.—The Reyer. &c., vs. Loidenith —Action brought to recover the penalty of \$25 for visation of the statute passed april 14, 1827, in selling liquer without a license. The statute authorizes the plaintiffs to procedute, and the penalty of the point of the poor of the acty. The plaintiffs proved by a peliceman that defendant apparently kept a threat and needle store, but in fact sold liquor without a license for the last two years, first in Broome and more recently in Green with street, Judgment for the plaintiffs for \$25, amount of the penalty, and the coats of the action.

CARELERS OF FIRE—

The Same vs. Martin Flantigum—Action to recover the penalty of \$10 for violating the Corporation ordinance, and taking a lighted candle into his stable without a covering. Plaintiffs proved by D Floyd Smith, a fire warden, that on the 2s of December last defendant took a lighted candle without being covered, into his stable, No 41 Watta street. Jungment for amount of practy, with ocats. This is the second time that judgment has been rendered against this defendant for violating this rame ordinance.